The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

NO. 19

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The men who shear the sheep of their wool, cry for a high tariff to shear the men and women who wear the wool

Roscoe Conkling being dead Blaine is willing, just as the Reporter predicted a few days before the death of the great New Yorker.

The Kansas senator is now called Windgalls—when old Dan Voorhees gets thro' with him he will be called the spavined jack.

At the 20th annual Methodist conference held in New York, last week, the committee reported against women becoming lay delegates.

The supreme court has now settled the license question, and the Methodist conference the woman delegate question. Now let us have peace.

Boulanger is creating all the excitement in France, and rabbits and Chinese are plagueing the Australians. In our country the trouble seems to be among the Republicans as to whom to nominate for President.

The great majority of the American people wear wool, and free wool means about $12 a year more in the pockets of every man and woman in the land per year, in place of it giving into the pockets of a few sheep breeders.

We should have liked to have heard Andy Curtin on the floor of the senate, when the Kansas ruffian, Ingalls, assailed Gen. Hancock, Pennsylvania's great soldier. It would have been a treat to see him flay the Kansas snipe.

The sentiment of the people of the United States is strongly in favor of tariff reform. One-sided protection is played out, and monopolists may shriek free-trade until their throats are worn out and no one will scare worth a cent.

The strikers at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works held a meeting and resolved to declare the strike off. Great indignation was expressed on account of those who had broken ranks and returned to work, and a resolution was passed that all these men should be considered black sheep.

When Ingalls slandered Pennsylvania's great soldier, Hancock, and the noble McClellan. Cameron and Quay were silent in their seats. The Keystone state has no one on the floor of the senate qualified to speak for her, to defend her interests, or raise a voice in defence of her distinguished, but dead, heroes when assailed by cowards and ruffians like Ingalls: How humiliating for the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be without a voice in the senate!

When Wm. A. Wallace was there, Pennsylvania was both heard and respected.

The *Sun* condenses from a Charleston paper the replies of eight clergymen of various denominations to the question what they thought would be the fate of the heathen after death, as follows: Five of them, a methodist, an Episcopalian, a Unitarian, a Catholic and a Jew, thought that those who were invincibly ignorant of the truths revealed by Christ, and who faithfully observed the divine natural law, aided by the light of reason and the grace of God, might be saved. A Scotch Presbyterian thought that all, heathen or Christian, who died without conversion, would be damned. A Presbyterian thought that the heathen would be judged by their own conscience, but doubted their salvation unless they were converted. A Baptist thought there was no salvation out of Christ, and that God had done enough to leave the heathen without excuse.

After discussing the subject for nearly a week, the Methodist General Conference yesterday, by a vote of 294 to 173 refused to seat the women delegates at the present session, adopting the amendment of Dr. Neely, referring the question to a vote of the Annual Conferences between now and the meeting of the next General Conference, in 1892. The ablest delegates, lay and clerical, participated in the discussion, and, while the women did not lack for champions among the orators, it turned out, as often before, that good speeches are not alone convincing enough to make votes.

It is probable that the conference took the wisest course in the matter. There were grave doubts as to its power to sanction a new departure that would be in effect a revolution without some authorative indication that the Methodist body favored it.

The lack of any expression upon the subject from at least nine-tenths of the conferences represented furnished the strongest argument for making haste slowly in a matter of such serious moment.

BLAINE A CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK FRIENDS OF THE MAINE MAN ANNOUNCE THE FACT.

New York, May 4.—Friends of Mr. Blaine in this city announce that they can now state positively that Mr. Blaine will be a candidate for the Presidency if such be the unmistakable desire of the party.

Philadelphia, May, 5.—The *Times* tomorrow will reiterate that Blaine is in the hands of his friends, and will publish the following dispatch from New York.

The inside Blaine leaders here are greatly provoked that Blaine's willing candidacy has been proclaimed by the Times, because they fear that it may obstruct the consumation of their plans. They with one accord deny that a recent letter has been received from Blaine on the subject, but not one of them is willing to deny that Mr. Blaine will accept the nomination if tendered to him. The announcement of my dispatch of yesterday came upon the Tribune like a thunder peal from a clear sky, and Mr Reid reprinted the dispatch in full, with the following petulant and equivocal answer: "We print the above only that our readers may know the sort of tales people are telling. It is of course like the recent stuff about Mr. Blaine's dreadful state of health—chiefly bosh, mere goose food."

If there is no truth in the positive statement that Mr. Blaine's friends are assured of his acceptance if nominated, how easy and how much more impressive would have been the answer if Mr. Reid had said: "Mr. Blaine will not accept." Mr. Reid knows that Mr. Blaine will accept, and that is why the petulant and ambiguous answer came.

A HAMLET BLOTTED FROM EARTH

EIGHT HUMAN BEINGS BURNED TO DEATH AND THIRTY OTHERS INJURED.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., May 6.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a terrible accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between this place and Locust Gap. A freight train consisting of 75 cars, bound for Williamsport, became disconnected by the breaking of a coupling, and the engine and three cars ran half a mile before the crew discovered that the train was divided. The first section awaited the arrival of the second at the foot of a heavy grade and the two brakemen, losing control of the second section it dashed into the first section, causing an explosion in the third car, which was loaded with Dupont powder.

At the scene of the accident the railroad runs along a steep hill, at the bottom of which stood two rows of houses occupied by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's employes. On the hillside stood a little cottage occupied by John Quinn and family of four children, two boys and two girls. The force of the explosion wrecked the buildings, 17 in all, and the stoves set fire to the ruins.

Quinn and his two little girls were burned to death. The two boys escaped with burns. Simon Kerwick's family consisted of Mary and Willie Cavanaugh adopted children, aged respectively eight and fourteen years; Daniel Kerwick, aged eight; Alice Kerwick, aged five, and his wife and a new-born babe. Mr. Kerwick carried his wife from the burning building, bnt the children were burned to death.

Thirty persons were injured, several of whom were sent to the miners Hospital.

In all, 12 cars were destroyed, and seventeen houses with their furniture. All the windows in the Locus Gap churches and schools were broken and the doors blown off. In Mt. Carmel large store windows were broken. The total loss is estimated at $75.000. Wrecking crews have the road open again for travel.

INGALLS BUILT THAT WAY.

Senator Ingalls renewed his attack on dead Union generals, although he was compelled to admit that, so far as Hancock was concerned, his only sin was that of being a Democrat in politics. From the Ingalls standpoint this is doubtless an unpardonable sin; but as at least half the voters of the United States are guilty of the same sin, it is hard to see what Senator Ingalls is going to do about it, unless he and his bloody shirt Republican comrades decide to flock by themselves. It would have been much more manly on the part of the Kansas senator if he had selected living men as the targets of his sarcasm, but he seems to have a penchant for assailing the dead and perhaps he can't help it. He seems to have been built that way.—Philad Times.

Frank Collins, of St. Cloud, Minn., will probably smoke a pipe hereafter. The other day he lit a cigar, and finding it would not draw, cut it in two and discovered a small cartridge in the middle. When he finds the joker has filled his pipe with powder, he will take to the cigarette, and soon find his coffin in it.

MR. INGALLS GIVEN THE LIE.

SENATOR VOORHEES CALLS THE KANSAS SENATOR A GREAT LIAR AND A DIRTY DOG.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, on Tuesday again made a bloody shirt speech in the senate, attacking the loyalty of McClellan and Hancock, yet Ingalls was a sneak and not in the army at all.

A colloquial discussion took place between Senators Ingalls and Voorhees, during which the former read a letter which he said was written by Senator Voorhees in 1860, recommending friends for the confederate military commissions in which sentiments favorable to the southern cause were expressed. Senator Voorhees denied the statements attributed to him, calling them campaign slanders which had been exploded years ago. After speaking for two hours Senator Ingalls sat down and Senator Voorhees began to speak in a slow measured and resonant tone, remarking that the speech which the senate had listened to, brought to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away and all that had been seen was a poor, small mouse creeping off. He said Senator Ingalls had been politically dead since last March when Senator Blackburn disposed of him. He ridiculed Senator Ingalls' arraignment of him, using witty sentences in expressing himself on the question of what he called "falsehoods so base and infamous that the black walls of perdition could not repudiate them." He ridiculed Senator Ingalls' military record, which he said did not appear in the congressional directory until he had been in the senate twelve years and did not appear in the adjutant general's report of Kansas, and he thought somebody else, with more claim to military experience should undertake to be a censor to McClellan and Hancock. As to Senator Ingalls attack upon the southern people Senator Voorheos said the end of such a war on the south would be their triumph and his (Ingalls) defeat. Senator Ingalls replied to Senator Voorhees, comparing their records, and charged that the senator from Indiana had been from the outset a determined, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the Union cause. "I pronounce that," said Senator Voorhees, rising with anger in his eye, "to be a deliberate false accusation. I voted for every dollar that paid the soldier for every stitch of clothes he wore, and for every pension bill that rewarded his services. If the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies, for their bounties, or against the appropriations for their pensions, he would resign his seat in the senate. Every word the senator had stated on that subject was absolutely by record and absolutely false. He measured his words. The senator said he (Voorhees) was an object of his charity; the senator was an object of his contempt. He hoped his maker would take cognizance of him and never let him leave this chamber if he had ever been a member of a secret political society in his life. No man in public life until the senator from Kansas disgraced himself by doing it had ever alluded to the fact or pretended fact that he had ever belonged to such an organization.

Senator Ingalls—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the senator with a bellrope on the train after he made that Lincoln dog speech?

Senator Voorhees—The senator is a great liar, when he intimates any such thing, a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred, never in the world. That is all the answer I have and I pass it back to the scoundrel who is instigating these lies. (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who was seated at the desk directly in the rear of Senator Ingalls.)

Senator Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen, of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and he knows fifty people who heard the senator.

Senator Voorhees—Tell him I say he is an infamous liar and scoundrel. Tell him I say so.

A Washington special says: Senator Voorhees will be given a reception by the members of the Indiana Democratic club in this city on the night of the 17th inst. On that occasion Senator Voorhees will review the charges made against him by Mr. Ingalls that he was not in sympathy with the Union during the war, and will show by documentary evidence that the charges are untrue. He will also pay his respects to Mr. Ingalls in a manner which his friends say will afford his audience great delight. Senator Voorhees is rapidly recovering his health.

The jury in Quebec in the case of the salvation army, indicted as a public nuisance, has returned a verdict of guilty.

We are inclined to think that jury was sound.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

ON A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Altoona, May 5.—It has been evident to Assistant United States Marshal Ford for some time past that an expert gang of counterfeiters was at work in the mountains near this city, and his suspicions were more than confirmed by information that reached him last Tuesday, that the coiners were located near Coalport, a coke and lumber town on the Bell's Gap Railroad. In company with Detective Simpson, Ford went out the road Friday morning, and by a circuitous movement, they gained the house of Isaac Edmunson, arresting him while at work on the dies. He was caught in the act, and surrendering without resistance, was taken in irons to Bellwood. Counterfeit silver money in various denominations was found on him.

This morning two detectives and Marshal Ford returned to Lloydsville, and proceeding to work on clews discovered on Edmunson, they footed across the woods to Horner's Notch, a wild and rocky fastness in the Alleghenies, where even the backwoodsman rarely enters.

There they surprised Daniel Garman in a rough board and bark covered shanty, surrounded by the implements of the counterfeiter, and just about pouring out metal into a series of dollar molds before him. Garman dropped the pouring pot and reached for an old carbine standing in a corner of the room. Detective Simpson promptly knocked him down and put him in chains.

A search of the premises followed, and in a small hole near the rocks, discovered by the merest accident, nearly $2,000 in counterfeit coin was found. Garman admitted that this sum of the spurious represented five weeks of hard toil. The dies captured were very complete, and there were several plates of note engraving, but they had not been used.

Returning to Lloydsville, Marshal Ford stepped into the postoffice, and going up to the counter said: "You're John Myers, I believe."

"That's my name, sir."

"Well, I want you to come along with me. You have been robbing the mails and assisting in some jobs out here on the hills."

The recently appointed postmaster, Meyers, turned several colors as he eyed the Marshal, but leaving the place in charge of his son, he accompanied him.

LAFAYETTE STATUE.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE FRENCH GENERAL.

The commission charged by congress with the selection of the design and subsidiary subjects of the grand national tribute in bronze to the life, character and services of the Marquis de Lafayette, the champeon of recognition of American independence at the French Court, a brave soldier of the war and friend and companion of Washington, has now fully completed its work, and it only remains for the eminent French sculptors, Antoine Falguiere and Antonin Mercie, to complete their work "with their own hands," as required by the terms of the contract, and deliver it in Washington by the spring of 1890.

The statue, which will cost $50,000 from base to crown, will be forty-five feet, and the figure all heroic. That of Lafayette will be ten feet high, representing the subject in the uniform of a Continental general. In one arm he embraces the colors of the American Republic, and in the other hand holds a scroll. The heroic female figure in front at the base represents America extending to Lafayette the sword of liberty, and pointing to the inscription, "Lafayette et ses compatriots." The four subsidiary figures, also in bronze, will be nine feet high.

The commission, consisting of Senator Evarts, Secretary Endicott and Architect Clark, found great difficulty in discriminating among the many officers of distinguished services who were compatriots of Lafayette. In order to reinforce their own judgment in the premises they asked the views of almost every historical society in the country, and many noted authorities on American history, to name their preferances for the four subordinate figures, two from the French army and two from the French navy. The choice was finally determined in favor of Rochambeau and Duportail and D'Estaing and De Grasse. The selection was formerly recorded and directions have just been sent to the sculptors to introduce figures of those heroes of the French allies of the Continental armies in the war for American independence.

A desperate conflict took place yesterday in a mosque in Demanhour, in Egypt. A number of escaped prisoners had taken refuge in the mosque and refused to surrender to the police, who surrounded the building. In the fight that followed fifteen were convicts killed and two wounded. The police lost four men killed and wounded.

William B. Hart was sworn in as the new State Treasurer at Harrisburg on Monday the 7th. Nearly all the old employes of the office will be retained.

AN EDITOR'S INVENTION.

Getting a Sure Drop on Visitors Who Come to Kill—How the Plan Worked in the Gunnison Country, Where It Was First Tried.

No well regulated newspaper, says a Colorado correspondent of the Chicago *Herald*, should be without one of my Life Protectors. The apparatus is designed especially for editors, the idea being to throw a safeguard around the profession and encourage all writers for the press to absorb the theory that the foundation stone of successful journalism is greater freedom of thought and expression. And I believe that this theory can be inculcated into them if they can only be convinced that there is no danger of distressing results to follow.

After the merits of the Protector become thoroughly understood, and it is introduced in the sanctums of the country, the free and disenthralled editor will be able to say pretty much what he pleases, and the ranks of journalism will be swelled by hordes of good and able men who yearn for recreation and amusement, secure from the dangers and annoyances connected with other avocations and professions.

I drifted into Colorado in 1879 with barely enough money to establish the small weekly paper which I am still running in this mining camp. I was a tenderfoot, and realize now that I started in the wrong way. From the very date of the first issue I made it red-hot for everybody. The consequence was that in the course of a few months I went through some very harrassing experiences. The populace sent to my address a consignment of unsavory eggs—delivered personally by hand. I was made the central attraction of a street parade, riding on a piece of scantling carried on the shoulders of two stout miners; I ran a foot-race with an excited crowd of men, one of whom carried a rope in his hands, and I was stabbed in the back by an assassin as I turned a street corner on a dark night.

Of course, these little liberties taken with my person irritated me; in fact, I might say, incensed me. And I got back at my tormentors in a way that literally made the fur fly. One particular issue of the paper, however, kicked up a big sensation. It was very salty, and also very peppery! The results that followed would have discouraged most men. But I am still here—honored and respected, though somewhat subdued. I am wearing pants without a pistol pocket and occasionally lead the singing at the little white church up the gulch.

The entire population of Tin Cup seemed to be seized with a sudden and uncontrollable desire to drink my heart's blood as soon as this edition of the paper had been distributed about the camp. They came running toward the office in all directions, and each one carried a revolver or a gun. I had expected such an outbreak, and, with the aid of the printer, had barricaded the door. The firing was desultory for awhile, but pretty soon it developed into a regular fusillade. The printer stood by me gallantly, however, and we made it so hot for the mob that none of them dared make an attempt to scale the stairway. This period of pleasant excitement prevailed for eighteen hours. Then, after I had been shot in three places, I concluded to capitulate and take my chances.

I sent the printer out, with the office towel as a flag of truce, and terms of surrender were agreed upon and an armistice declared. I was laid up for a month, and, strange as it may seem, the very fellows who had fought me and tried to kill me nursed me back to life. Naturally this softened my feelings toward the people, with the exception of three citizens—Judge Myers, Major Bolton and Captain Grimes. Neither of them came to see me while I was sick, and I heard all about their bitter talk against me. They had even gone so far as to boast about shooting me—each claiming the credit of "salting" me with one bullet. When I got on my feet again I determined to change my tactics. I firmly

READY FOR ACTION.

resolved to cease waging war on the community indiscriminately and devote my entire attention to these three worthies.

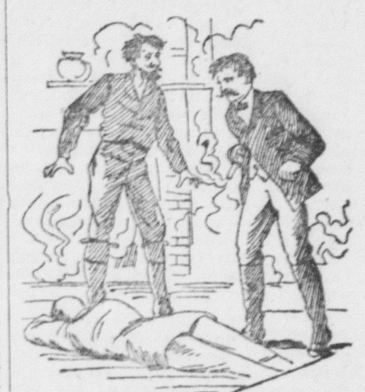
And I proceeded, with diabolical, deliberate malevolence to sharpen my editoral scalping knife.

Almost everybody knows how the "illusion mystery" is worked. It occurred to me one day that I could utilize this "mystery" to carry out a little scheme of my own. So I went down to one of the stores and laid in a stock of mirrors. I spent the next day (Tuesday) in setting up the apparatus, and, before the middle of the afternoon, I was able to produce a thoroughly able-bodied illusion—using a dummy figure in imitation of myself. The printer, taking position at the door at the head of the stairs, was willing to make affidavit to the fact that I was sitting at the south window, directly across in line from the door, while, in fact, I was behind the barrel of ashes through which the water was filtered in the manufacture of lye used to wash the ink from the types, on the east side of the room.

The experiment was in every way satisfactory, and so I began to make preparations for the grand climax. Thursday was the day of publication, and I put in the night of Wednesday writing editorials. My printer stuck to me loyally, and by noon of Thursday all the types had been set and the paper was ready for the press. It is hardly necessary to state that it contained the most lurid lot of matter ever concocted in the Gunnison country—before or after. I poured molten lead, as it were, down the backs of my three enemies; I charged them with every crime in the calendar; I called them vile names, and dared them to resent the insults.

When enough copies had been printed to supply the carrier I stopped the press and began making preparations for receiving visitors. I arranged the mirror so as to make the illusion perfect. Then I started the carrier on his rounds. The printer heeded my advice and took his tackle and went over to the creek to fish. I rather liked the fellow, and didn't want him run in as an accessory, either before or after the fact. As soon as he got safely down the stairs I took position behind the ash barrel with my Winchester rifle, and awaited developments.

I was not long in suspense. Judge Myers—I knew it was him, because he had an office directly at the foot of the stairs—was the first to rush to his fate. He weighed about two hundred and fifty, and was regarded as a desperate man when enraged. The stairway creaked under his weight, and he blowed like an immense bellows. He was red-hot; I could tell that before I saw him. But I wasn't rattled in the least. I had calmly calculated every contingency and knew I had the drop on him. I rested my Winchester on the ash-barrel and sighted along it to the very muzzle. I believe I smiled and had an eager look in my eye. The judge came in boldly, with a shotgun in his hand, and both barrels cocked. He



HAD TO KILL HIM.

saw me sitting at my desk at the south window—or thought he did—and covered me at once.

"Defend yourself," he yelled. "I'll give you a fair chance."

And immediately he discharged his weapon. I afterwards learned that it was loaded with slugs. He quickly took the gun from his shoulder to see the effect of his shot, and I let him have it squarely between the eyes. He dropped like a beef, and I don't believe he ever knew what hit him. I dragged his body over and chucked it under the wash-trough, and then assumed my position behind the ash-barrel.

The sound of firearms in Tin Cup in those days was of such frequent occurrence that little or no attention was paid to the shooting off of a gun or revolver.

Pretty soon I heard some one coming up the stairway two steps at a time. I knew it was Major Bolton, because he was a very tall, slim man with long legs. And I was glad of it. To tell the truth I yearned to kill him. It flashed across me instantly that I would try to put a second ball into him before he struck the floor—so as to make a good job of it. He came in on a dead run, with a revolver in each hand, and almost reached the center of the room before he began firing. Then he opened up a regular broadside. He was considered the best revolver shot in the camp, and, of course, at such close range, he imagined that he was filling me full of holes, I could plainly see the gleam of satisfaction on his countenance, and it so amused me that I delayed pulling the trigger, although I had a bead drawn on his left ear. He continued to peg away, and, after I had thus dallied with him for awhile, I brought him down.

I hadn't time to conceal his body before I heard Captain Grimes coming. I determined to make short work of him. He had hardly pushed his head through the door before I paralyzed him. It was a sort of flying shot, but it was just as effectual as either of the others. It put out his right eye.

The trio were buried in the same grave.

The episode has proved a valuable lesson to the Gunnisonites. I have lived here since then and have never had any more trouble. I can do as I please and print what I please. I believe I have solved the problem of liberty for the press and free speech for the editor. Several times I have been on the verge of starting on a lecturing tour, giving practical illustrations of the efficiency of my Life Protector, and exhibiting the pictures of the Judge, the Major and the Captain, by way of illustrating and adorning a valuable principle. But obstacles have always arisen, and I fear I shall never be able to carry out my cherished plan. Therefore, if any of my editorial brethren want to fortify themselves for emergencies I will send a printed bill of instructions on receipt of a two-cent stamp. It is a labor of love with me. I don't want to make any thing out of it.

Story of a Backslider.

"Corkins," said McStab, "what has become of Lickladder, who used to practice law down in Babylon? I haven't heard of him for years."

"He went out to Los Angeles, Cal., reformed, got to be the superintendent of a mission Sunday-school, and quit the law business. He said he couldn't conscientiously run a law office and a Sunday-school, too," replied Corkins.

"What is he doing now?"

"Last time I heard from Lickladder he was managing a Los Angeles real-estate office."

"Was he still a reformed and conscientious man?"

"McStab," said Corkins, with disgust, "you fatigue me very much."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Clifford Robinson was married to Miss Jennie L. Leonard, near Norwich, Conn., the other day, and took their bridal trip on a sled made by her grandfather and drawn by oxen. They were followed by eighty guests in sleighs and sleds, and the whole was a novel sight.

Application has been made for a charter to construct a bridge from Windsor or Sandwich to Detroit. The bridge is to be equipped with one or two railway tracks. It is to have three swinging sections for the passage of shipping, which are to remain open except when trains are passing.

Frank Bailey, of Detroit, aged 16 years, has had a mania for some time for sticking the right side of his face and neck full of needles and pins. When taken to the asylum, a few days ago, he had sixteen pins sticking in his cheek, and a number of needles that were buried out of sight.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A passenger train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the track near White House, ten miles from Olean, New York, on the 28th, by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage car and two coaches, one of them the smoker, were thrown down a 20-foot embankment into a ditch containing several feet of water. Twenty persons were injured, four of whom, J. J. Smith, of Bath; Mrs. O. W. Wheaton, of Allegheny; Mrs. Goodsell, of Coudersport, Penna., and Mrs. O'Hara, of Colegrove, Penna., were believed to be in a critical condition. During a school exhibition in a hall in Rushsylvania, Ohio, on the evening of the 28th, the floor gave way and the entire audience, about 460, went down to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. Mrs. J. E. Alexander, wife of the minister, and Miss Garwood, were killed, and a large number injured, about ten badly. An explosion of gas took place in a shaft of the Delaware and Hudson mine at Plymouth, Penna., on the afternoon of the 28th, killing Patrick McGill and John Kniess and fatally injuring Charles O'Connor and two other miners. Lillie Wheeler, aged 28; Anna Thompson, aged 16; Ellen Aldridge, aged 17, and J. B. Vance, aged 40, were crossing the Stillaamish river, near Stanwood, Washington Territory, on the 27th, when their boat was capsized and they were drowned. George Newby, aged 21; Mary Wilson, aged 7, and Emily Wilson, aged 5, were drowned on the 27th, while trying to cross a small stream in the Ogden Canon, Utah, in a boat. An explosion occurred in the house of James McLaughlin, in Topeka, Kansas, on the 27th, caused by pouring oil from a can into the tank of a gasoline stove. Annie Evans and her charge, Mary McLaughlin, 6 years old, were burned to death and Mrs. McLaughlin was severely burned. Mrs. Bud Barley was burned to death on the 28th while returning to her home from Coshocton, Ohio, in a wagon. She placed a lighted pipe in her pocket, which set fire to her clothing.

—The temperature rose to 90 degrees in the shade throughout Northern Vermont, on the 28th. Much snow still remains in that region, but vast quantities were melted by the heat, and all the streams are swollen in consequence.

—Heavy rains prevailed throughtout Minnesota and Dakota on the 27th and 28th.

—Rev. Edgar L. Hermance, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the village of White Plains, New York, shot himself in the head while in the pulpit of the church on the 29th. His resignation was asked for some months ago in consequence of the dissatisfaction arising between himself and congregation over his salary. At the time of the shooting Mrs. Hermance was teaching a Sunday-school class in the new chapel within a few feet of her husband. Rev. Charles F. King, Pastor of the Miller Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide on the evening of the 29th, by cutting his throat. He was sick with tyhoid fever. The 12-year-old son of Charles Snyder hanged himself in his father's stable at Grove City, Penna., on the morning of the 28th, because he had been chastised by his mother. Mrs. Mary Barrett, 53 years of age, committed suicide in New York on the 29th, by jumping from a fourth-story window. Domestrouble was the cause. Arch Stoltz, a farmer near Richmond, Kentucky, committed suicide on the 29th, by taking rat poison. His brother William, seeing the corpse, took the remainder of the poison, leaving a note saying he wished both to be buried in the same coffin.

—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Biggs, Butte county, California, at 8.45 P. M., on the 28th. The vibrations were from east to west, and lasted 75 seconds. Plastered buildings were cracked. Two distinct shocks were felt at Stockton at the same time.

—After three days of rain, at St. Paul, Minnesota, it began snowing on the afternoon of the 29th, and the snow continued at 9 P. M. A damp snow was reported at other points in Minnesota and Dakota. The floods in the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers have been renewed by heavy rains, and great damage is feared, especially at Wausau, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. Thirty families have been compelled to remove from the Eau Claire flats. Strong easterly winds for several days have caused the Mississippi river below New Orleans to rise rapidly, and make several small crevasses. The most serious is at St. Sophie, 35 miles below the city, where the rice fields are inundated with salt water.

—Two masked men stopped a stage near Cloverdale, California, on the 29th, and robbed it of the box of Wells, Fargo & Co. Constable Crigler and Samuel Allen went in pursuit of the robbers and overtook them in the mountains. One of the robbers shot Crigler through the heart, and when Allen fired they escaped by sliding down a precipice. A passenger train on the Inter-Oceanic Railway was stopped on the evening of the 27th by a band of 14 highwaymen, near Irolo, Mexico. The passengers and trainmen were systematically robbed. The company lost over $3000 from the treasury box.

—Edward Crockett, a negro of bad reputation, was killed on the 28th by S. G. Lowell, a whithe farmer in Lancaster county, South Carolina. Crockett was trespassing upon Lowell's place, and, when ordered away, refused to go, and threw stones at Lowell.

—The body of Charles George, a carpenter, was found hanging by the neck between the palings of a picket fence on a secluded street in Pottsville, Penna., on the 30th ult. He had been seen a short time before holding to the fence, apparently intoxicated. It is supposed that his feet slipped and in falling his head was caught between the palings. William J. Johnson, a stockman south of Wichita, Kansas, was fatally bitten about the head by a vicious stallion on the 29th ult. Two girls, named Stokes and Williams, were drowned in a pond near Tilson, Illinois, on the 29th ult. They were wading in the water and fell into an old stock well unknown to them. Henry Fisher, aged 30 years, was drowned in the river at Northumberland, Penna., on the afternoon of the 30th ult. He was riding along the bank, when his horse, become frightened at a locomotive, dashing into the river. The tile mill of William Caldwell, in Rushville, Indiana, exploded on the 30th ult. William Caldwell, N. E. Coude and Joseph Laken were fatally, and five others severely injured.

—Two Germans named Cline and Clausen were rooming together in a cheap lodging house in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the evening of the 29th ult. The latter was murdered by his room mate for his money, only $30. The murderer is in jail.

—John Martin, a dissipated printer, whose wife and three children were compelled to leave him about a week ago, killed an unknown woman in his room on Hamilton street, New York, on the evening of the 28th by plunging a table knife into her throat. He said, when arrested, that he did not know the woman, but she followed him to his room from the street. Dr. T. J. Hourigan shot and killed his brother-in-law, Samuel Hays, in a quarrel about money, near Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 28th.

—A telegram from Bradford, Penna., says forest fires have been raging in the Kane oil field since the afternoon of the 29th ult. They were started by a spark from a locomotive. Seventeen rigs and several tanks of oil were burned on the 29th ult, and a number of rigs and over 1000 barrels of oil were destroyed on the 30th ult. Swamp Lodge, a suburb of Kane, was completely wiped out. Carpenter's large saw mills, at the Lodge, were also consumed. The fired burned incessantly until 8 o'clock on the evening of the 30th ult, when a heavy rain checked the progress of the flames, and it is now under control.

—A telegram from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, says the flood has driven about 150 families from their homes. The approaches of three bridges are covered with water and are impassable. Porterville, below Eau Claire, is flooded and deserted. The inhabitants are camped in sheds and warehouses. The greatest loss thus far is to the Milwauke and St. Paul Railroad, and to the partly submerged saw mills. It was snowing on the 30th ult, there being at the last report four inches on the ground. The Merrimac river, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was 24 feet above low water mark, on the 30thult, and several of the factories were compelled to shut down. Telegrams from various points in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont indicate much damage by freshets. The lowlands everywhere are flooded, many roads are impassable, and bridges and railroads have suffered. Near Bennington the snow is still three feet deep in the woods. The new pulp mill, barn and pent stock erected by J. H. Hubbard, at Croyden Flat, New Hamshire, was swept out by the high water on the evening of the 29th ult., carrying with it the Excelsior shop and dam, of Pittsburg, below, and 200 cores of pulp wood; also the blacksmith shop and other buildings. The bridge over a branch of Sugar river was also carried away. The ice broke in the harbor a Cheboygan, Michigan, on the 30th ult. and moved up the straits. There was a heavy northwest wind, and it was snowing heavily. Reports from all parts of Texas tell of an extraordinary rainfall throughout the State during the past three days, doing much damage to railroads and farm property along the streams. Some points in North Texas report the rainfall the heaviest since 1866. Throughout Southern and Southwest Texas the rains are of inestimable value to the grazing interest. The Rio Grande is rising rapidly, and has overflowed its banks for a couple of hundred miles above Brownsville.

—A lamp exploded in the apartments of Mrs. Faist, in New York, on the evening of the the 29th ult., and her sons, Charles and George, were so badly burned that they died on the morning of tho 30th ult. A despatch from Lancaster, Penna., says a spark from a locomotive set fire to timber on the Welsh Mountain on the 28th ult., and hundreds of acres have thus far been burned over. The fire is still burning and the loss will be very heavy. A despatch from Easton, Penna., says fires are raging on the Blue Mountain between Wind Gap and Water Gap, and at various places in the Delaware and Lehigh valleys. Part of the Inter-colonial freight shed at St. John, New Brunswick, was burned on the 29th ult. The goods were at the owner's risk and were not insured. Loss about $50,000. The *Leader* building in Des Moines, Iowa, was burned on the 30th ult. Loss, $45,000. A fire in the South Mountain, several miles from Carlisle, Penna., on the 30th ult., destroyed over 3000 acres of woodland and was still spreading.

—General Wirt Adams, Postmaster in Jackson, Mississippi, and John H. Martin, editor of the *New Mississippian*, met in the street on the afternoon of the 1st and began shooting at each other. Both were hit in the head and both are dead. William Miller, of Chicago, who has been out of work and drinking heavily recently struck his wife on the head with a hammer on the evening of the 30thult, and then slashed himself across the abdomen with a razor. It is thought that the injuries to both will be fatal.

—Arthur Yates, 8 years old, son of a farmer near Carthage, Illinois, died of hydrophobia on the 30th ult. A short time ago he was bitten in the face by a shepherd dog. The most frightful convulsions began on the 26th ult., when the lad would bark and howl like a dog. Several physicians pronounced the case rabies. Powerful opiates had no influence, and the spasms continued without cessation until death came.

—A locomotive ran into a hand-car, near Elko, Nevada, on the 30th ult. Two section men were killed and three severely injured.

—A telegram from Durand, Wisconsin, says there is another big flood on the Chippewa Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Miles of track below Durand are submerged, and all trains have been abandoned.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on the evening of the 30th ult. to wreck a passenger train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Marion, Virginia. This is the fifth attempt within three weeks. Detectives are at work and have arrested Joseph Sult.

—Charles I. Debaun, Assistant Cashier of the National Park Bank, in New York, is a defaulter to the amount of $95,000. He entered the bank in a minor position 22 years ago, and gradually worked up to the position of Assistant Cashier. He resigned his position on April 19th, assigning ill health as the cause. The defalcation, it is stated, will not embarrass the bank. How it was accomplished has not been made known by the officers. Debaun has disappeared.

—Joseph Frye was arrested near Santa Rosa, California, on the evening of the 30th ult., on the charge of being one of the men who robbed the stage near Cloverdale on the 28th ult. He made a confession on the 1st, admitting his guilt, but saying that he was led to the deed by his brother-in-law, Eugene Preus.

—There was a riot among a number of Hungarians at Inkerman, a small mining town near Pittston, Penna., on the 1st, and many were badly hurt. Detective Brown, who attempted to quell the disturbance, shot Joseph Lasker, one of the ringleaders, who had previously been stabbed in the fight. Six of the rioters are in jail and others will be arrested.

—A despatch from Woodeville, New Hampshire, says the Connecticut river is higher than at any time since 1872, and is still rising.

—A robbery occurred early on the morning of the 2d on a mail train running between Baltimore and Harrisburg on the Northern Central Railroad. One mail pouch containing registered letters valued at $10,000 is missing. Another pouch received at the Harrisburg post-office has a long slit in it. It is thought some person familiar with the workings of the car secreted himself on the train at Baltimore, and committed the robbery after the train had left that city. Herman S. Madine, a stamping clerk in the Chicago Post-office, has been arrested for rifling letters. He confessed that he had taken letters he supposed contained money and destroyed them after opening. He says he has taken about $250, but the authorities think the sum is much larger. William Andrews was on the 2d convicted in Baltimore of participation in the robbery of the post-office at Salisbury, Maryland, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and payment of a fine of $1000. It was Andrew's second trial, the jury in the first having failed to agree.

—Andrew Bradley, 25 years old, shot his wife through the head at her father's house in McKeesport, Pa., on the evening of the 1st. She had left Bradley because of his ill-treatment. It is thought the wound will prove fatal. Two men named Martin made a disturbance at Warrior, Alabama, on the evening of the 1st, and killed a deputy marshal named Kelly. He was arrested and placed in the caboose of a freight train, to be taken to Birmingham, but the train was stopped by a mob and the prisoner lynched. George Emery and Benjamin Halten, two colored men, quarreled in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the evening of the 1st, about a woman. Emery was shot and killed. Halten escaped.

—D. H. Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Manhattan Hardware Works of Reading, Penna., was arrested in that city on the afternoon of the 2d, on charges of forgery preferred by several local merchants. He was committed in default of bail. Fitzgerald's works were seized recently by the sheriff.

—The sessions of the General Methodist Episcopal Conference were continued in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the 2d. Bishop Merrill read the address of the Bishops, reviewing the revival work that has been going on in the Church since the last Conference, four years ago. Since then, it was stated, not less than 450,000 persons had been brought into the Church. The membership has increased from 1,769,534 to 2,093,935. The educational work of the Church has made rapid progress. There are now 111 conferences under the control of the American Church. The Church has now 12 theological seminaries, 54 colleges and 154 academies for the education of candidates for the ministry. The value of this property is a little over $25,000,000. The missionary work demands an outlay of $1,200,000 a year. It was advised that steps should be taken to adopt some regular order of worship, so that in all churches the form would be the same. The Bishops severely criticised the secular Sunday papers and held that the liquor traffic could not be legalized without sin. The committee appointed to consider the eligibility of women as delegates reported that under the constitution and laws women are not eligible, and the committee agreed that the protest against the women should be sustained, and that the conferences from which they were sent be notified that the seats are vacant. The report was signed by 11 of the 17 members of the committee.

—W. H. Toney was taken from his house at English, Crawford County, Indiana, on the evening of the 1st, by "white caps," tied to a telegraph pole and whipped unmercifully with hickory withes. Blood was spattered about the telegraph pole, and the man's body was lacerated in a horrible manner. His recovery is doubtful. He is a prominent resident of that county, and is a man of considerable means. The charge against him was drunkenness and abuse of his family. Jackson Goodman, who lives near English, was notified to change his manner of doing business by keeping sober. James Pro, Editor of the English *News*, was notified to publish that the "White Caps" would attend the election next November, and that all persons detected in buying or selling votes or acting any way dishonorably would be treated to 200 lashes.

—"Billy Carson, a son of Kit Carson, the famous scout, shot and killed Thomas J. Tobin, in a fight at Fort Garland, Colorado, on the 2d. Tobin was a companion of Kit Carson, and almost equally famous. Frederick Kruger and Frederick Haar, brothers-in-law, living near Sandusky, Michigan, quarrelled about the division of property on the 2d. Kruger was shot and killed. A young son of Haar's was also fatally shot during the melee. John T. Rand shot and killed his wife and baby at his home in Helena, Montana, on the evening of the 2d, and then killed himself. His wife had him sent to prison for beating her, and he was released on the 2d.

—Information has been received in Chicago of the suicide of General Martin Beems, of Stanton, Nebraska, on the 1st. He said family troubles were the cause. August Zeigler, 50 years old, committed suicide on his farm near Reading, Penn., on the 3d. He told some neighbors that three years ago, somewhere between New York and Philadelphia, he killed a man, and rifling his pockets threw the body into a river.

—A despatch from Mason City, Iowa, reports rain in that section for six consecutive days. If it continues the farmers fear that seed will rot in the ground.

—A building in the village of Lacon, Warren county, Iowa, was blown down during a wind storm, on the 3d, killing a man named Wilson and injuring two others. Two boys are missing. The wife of Henry Ricks, a farmer near Canton, Ohio, left her two children alone in the kitchen on the 2d while she went to milk the cows. When she returned she found the room full of smoke, the youngest child, a girl, burned to death and the boy dying from suffocation.

—John L. Black and Samuel L. Black, brothers, large owners of real estate in Virginia City, Nevada, quarrelled on the 4th, and the former was killed. Samuel claims that he killed his brother in self defence.

—Luke W. Holman, a real estate broker in Boston, was arrested on the evening of the 3d, on a charge of conspiracy to cause the murder of Miss Emeline B. Holman, his half-sister. The man who agreed to get another party to murder the girl informed the police. Holman's father died and left property valued at $25,000, and Miss Holman was appointed executrix. The prisoner was to have the use of $7000. He says he was afraid the girl would get married and squander the property. Robert Clanton was taken to Mexico, Missouri, on the 3d, from Texas. He is charged with the murder of L. B. Coates and Stephen and Gerome Maddox, in Portland, in 1863, during a political row. Clanton fled to Texas, where he married and became wealthy. He says the deed was done in self-defence. John H. Atkins, ex-Chief of Police in Hot Springs, Arkansas, was fatally shot in Bryant's saloon, on the evening of the 3d. Before becoming unconscious he stated that Bryant and Chief of Police Hart shot him.

—A fire was seen on the farm of the widow Freeze, near Arlington, Nebraska, on the 5th. A posse of citizens went out and were horrified at finding the charred remains of seven human beings, only identified by their statures as follows: Old lady Freeze, Fred. Gratchuschen, his wife and three children, and Fred's brother Louis. A daughter who is away visiting is the only survivor of the family, but it is reported that the hired man cannot be found. The wife was found under a horse.

—An arch under the floor of the new Board of Trade building, in Columbus, Ohio, fell, on the afternoon of the 3d, while workmen were trying to remove the casing. George Terwilliger and Jesse Buckham were killed, and Samuel Coleman was severely injured. A small boat, containing three men, was upset in Hell Gate, New York, on the afternoon of the 3d. Two of the men were drowned, and the third is missing. They were unknown.

—Benjamin Robbins, of Kentucky, who was recently appointed United States District Attorney for Colorado, and who attempted suicide in Denver a few days age, is thought to be hopelessly insane. Joseph Ponger, head sawyer in Vandusen's saw mill, in Dorchester, Wisconsin, fell on the carriage on the 4th and was divided into twenty pieces before it could be stopped. Two small children of James Martin, a baker in Carlisle, Penna., were left alone in the house on the 4th. They got matches and set fire to the bed clothing. The youngest, Mamie, aged 3, was fatally burned. A collision occurred on the Jacksonville and Southeastern Railroad, near Sorrento, Florida, on the morning of the 4th, between a passenger and freight train. Two unknown men were killed and several others badly injured.

—A violent storm was raging on the 4th, over a large portion of the northwest, cutting off telegrapic communication with many points. Within 24 hours nearly two inches of rain have fallen at Lacrosse, Wisconsin, and Davenport, Iowa. As St. Paul, Minnesota, on the morning of the 4th, the temperature suddenly fell to the freezing point, and there was considerable of a snow storm. A similar fall of temperature was experienced at Bismarck and Fort Sully. A northwester set in at Chicago on the evening of the 4th, with indications of a freezing temperature by morning. A telegram from Sheboygan, Michigan, says a heavy easterly gale on the 3d, opened the straits, and on the morning of the 4th, an immense grain fleet went down.

—A negro murderer was recently lynched by a white mob in Lowndes county, Alabama. Since then the negroes have been threatening vengeance. On the 4th the Sheriff, with a posse, went to Sandy Ridge and arrested fifteen negroes. On the way back to Hayneville, the county seat, the posse encountered a mob of armed negroes. A conflict ensued, and two white men were wounded and several negroes killed. After several volleys the negroes dispersed. The Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor for troops, and four companies from Montgomery started for the scene on the evening of the 5th.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 30th ault., bills were reported fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at $5000; increasing the appropriation for a public building at Wilmington, Delaware, to $250,000, and appropriating $100,000 additional; House bill for purchase of additional ground at Indianapolis and improvement of post-office building, at a cost of $125,000: House bill appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Duluth, Minnesota; Senate bills for public buildings at Atchison, Kansas ($100,000). Emporia, Kansas ($100,000), Waterbury, Gonnecticut ($150,000), Paterson, New Jersey ($125,000). Fort Dodge, Iowa ($75,000), and Dover, New Hampshire ($73,000). Senate bills were passed providing for public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio ($100,000), Akron, Ohio ($75,000), and Lancaster, Penna. ($100,000). A bill was also passed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to re-examine and re-audit the claim of the State of Pennsylvania for advances made and money advanced to pay the militia called into service under the President's proclamation of June 15th, 1863. The International Copyrignt bill was discussed. On a motion by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, to strike out Section 2. the vote was yeas, 14; nays, 19—no quorum.

The Senate thereupon adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 1st, two vetoes of pension bills were received from the President and referred. A Senate bill was reported appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Sterling, Illinois. Bills were introduced by Mr. Call appropriating $100,000 for the prevention and extirpation of yellow fever in the United States. A Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Emporia, Kansas, was passed. Mr. Ingalls made his promised speech "on the President's message." The Senator attacked Fitz John Porter and repeated his criticisms upon the politics of McClellan and Hancock. The greater portion of his speech, however, was a savage attack upon Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and this gave rise to a disgraceful personal debate. After which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 2d, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to repeal the law allowing pensions to judges in certain cases. He also introduced a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who contracted heart disease in the service. The Senate then went into executive session for about fifteen minutes, and the nominations which had accumulated, including that of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice, was referred. When the doors were reopened the following bills were passed: House bill appropriating $125,000 for the enlargement of the post-office building in Indianapolis, with an amendment increasing the amount to $150,000; Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kansas; Senate bill increasing the limit of appropriations for a public building in Wilmington, Delaware, to $250,000, and appropriating $100,000. The Senate then took from the calendar and passed (in sixty-five minutes) 105 individual pension bills, 42 of them being from the House. The following bills were passed: For public buildings at Asheville, Nortir Carolina (House bill, $100,000); Woonsocket, Rhode Island (Senate bill, $75,000); Fort Dodge, Iowa (Senate bill, $100,000); Sterling, Illinois (Senate bill, $50,000); Duluth, Minnesota (House bill, $150,000); Dover, New Hampshire (Senate bill, $75,000). Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 3d, the House bills retiring Alfred Pleasonton with the rank of Colonel, and for the promotion of army officers after 20 years' continuous service in one grade, were reported favorably. The Animal Industry bill was discussed by Meesrs. Palmer, Vest, Plumb and Blair, and then went over. After an executive session, a bill was passed "to perfect the quarantine servive of the United States." It imposes a punishment of a fine of not more than $300 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both, upon any person, master, pilot or owner of vessels entering any United States port in violation of the quarantine regulations framed under the act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States. It provides for the establishment of additional quarantine stations—at the mouth of Delaware Bay, the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, near Cape Charles, on the Georgia coast, at or near Key West, at San Diego harbor, at San Francisco, and at the entrance to Fuget Sound, near Port Townsend. Appropriations were made as follows for the construction and maintenance of the new stations: At Delaware Breakwater, $75,000; Cape Charles, $112,000; South Atlantic Station (Sapelo Sound), $38,500; Key West, $88,000; Gulf Qurantine (formerly Ship Island), $15,000; San Diego Harbor, $55,500, San Francisco, $103,000; and Port Townsend, $55,500. Adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 4th, Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the California contested election case of Lynch vs. Vandever, and it was placed on the House calendar. It is unanimously in favor of Vandever, the sitting member. The Tariff bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Caswell and Guenther, of Wisconsin, opposed the Mills bill, and Messrs. MacDonald, of Minnesota, and Wheeler, of Alabama, favored a reduction of the tariff. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 30th ult., the call of States for the introduction of bills for reference was dispensed with, and the debate on the Tariff bill was continued in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion the Committe rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, the Senate bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad was passed. The Tariff bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole by Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucky, Foran, of Ohio, and Dorsey, of Nebraska. A message was received from the President vetoing a personal relief bill. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, Senate bills were passed for the establishment of lighthouses at Goose Rocks, Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, and at Newport New Middle Grand, Virginia. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the debate continued in evening session. Adjourned.

A Department of Labor.

The Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives of which Mr. O'Neil is chairman, has succeeded in securing the passage of a bill to establish a Department of Labor.

It provides that there shall be at the seat of government a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The department shall be in the charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President and hold his office for four years. The Commissioner of Labor is especially charged to ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles, at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost or approximate cost of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month or year, or by the piece, the hours employed per day, and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles, and the comparitive cost of living. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the tariff on the state of the currency, on the agricultural industry, and especially its effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers. He shall ascertain what articles are now controlled by Trusts, and what effect such Trusts have had in limiting production and keeping up prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also especially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress.

This is an important measure in the interests of peace and arbitration and will, we trust, meet with equal success in the Senate. Nothing is so likely to conduce to tranquility of the country as a careful regard for the interests of labor by the government.

The Empire of The Sword.

The declaration of Christ that "all they who take the sword shall perish by the sword" is sometimes speedily fulfilled in the experience of individuals, but it is more generally fulfilled in the experience of nations and empires. All the great empires of antiquity that were built by the sword, some of which were still flourishing when these prophetic words were first uttered, have perished. Twice within the present century has a Napoleanic empire been built upon conquest, but where is it now? We are forcibly reminded of this by reading the latest story that is told about the Empress Eugenie, who has ever been a striking figure since the day she charmed Napoleon III, with the wreath of violets which she wore in her golden hair. "'Twas morning then, but now the night has come." A few days ago, says the chronicler, a visitor to the Marcus church at Venice, where the ex-Empress is now staying, observed a lady, dressed in deepest mourning, kneeling in long, silent prayer before one of the side altars. When at last she arose, she looked about her in search of something which she missed, and then walked slowly away, supporting herself by the wall, toward the entrance. The stranger politely offered his arm, which was gratefully accepted, the lady meanwhile explaining that one of the beggars must have taken her silver-headed walking-stick away, without which she was "very helpless." Outside the church two liveried footmen were waiting; the stranger on retiring offered his address card, (alas, for cruel Nemesis, he was a German from Berlin!) glancing at which the lady was seen to shudder slightly and then return the civility by whispering, "Empress Eugenie, and—homeless."

Which of the great empires of Europe is not in constant fear of a similar fate? Their immense standing armies tell the fearful story better than words.

Boycotting Unlawful.

In a suit brought by the proprietors of a laundry in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, the court granted an injunction against the boycotters whose acts of intimidation, in the opinion of the Court, amounted to an unlawful interference with what was not their affair. The more the law is expounded in relation to labor the more evident is it that labor and capital both need the protection of courts of arbitration. Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, intimidation and the detective system all are incipient steps towards war between men whose real interests are identical. They must eventually give place to the Christian methods of conference, mediation or arbitration.

A Rosebud Immortal.

We stood in a garden at morning,
A garden all golden and green,
The leaves in the wind sang together,
Her laughter made music between.
She was robed in the white of the lilies,
Her eyes, like the heavens, were blue,
And around her in sweetness unfolded
The roses, a glitter with dew.

I prayed for a bud and she gave it
With a smile, and a blush, and a sigh;
I caught and I kissed her white fingers,
There trembled a tear in her eye.
Then the gardener, ancient and wrinkled
Came clipping the boxwood and yew,
And she went, and a cloud drifted over,
And the sparkle died out of the dew.

My locks are a-glimmer with silver,
My life is unbrightened by love,
For, still in the robes of the lilies,
She sings with the angels above,
In a book in my bare little attic
Laid in with a leaflet or rue,
Is a rosebud that never unfolded
For lack of the sunlight and dew.

That is all; she is dead like the rosebud,
And my love for her never was told,
But my dream of the glory of Heaven
Is of her at the gateway of gold.
She stands with her feet in the blossoms,
And waiteth to welcome me through,
And give me a rosebud immortal,
Starred over with diamonds of dew.

PAID IN TEARS.

"Ernest, don't you think it would be pleasant to have Blanche Graves here for a week? I think I shall ask her."

"It might be pleasant, mother," answered Ernest Trevors, after a moment's hesitation, "but—I—I would rather she wouldn't come."

"Rather she wouldn't come!" repeated Mrs. Trevors. "Ernest, you grow more peculiar every day. May I ask why you would rather she wouldn't come?"

"I can't give you my reasons, mother."

"I don't believe you have any," said Mrs. Trevors. "Where would you find a lovier, dearer girl than Blanche? How can you dislike her? And I am sure you paid her a great deal of attention at Mrs. Bray's party."

An expression of pain passed over Ernest's pale face.

"Which I deeply regretted when the party was over," he said. Now, mother, do not bring Miss Graves here. I shall spend the time in the city if you do."

"Of course I shall not ask her then," said Mrs. Trevors. "But you try me almost beyond endurance, Ernest. You know your dear father's last wish was that you should marry, and yet you seem to think nothing of it, and pass by the nicest girls in the neighborhood as if they were nothing but sticks or stones."

"I am sorry I have disappointed you, mother."

"I was sure you liked Blanche," continued Mrs. Trevors. "I've seen you look at her with all your soul in your eyes. But ever since you came back from the college you've been so peculiar there's no understanding you."

Ernest said no more, but left the room, ordered his horse, and was soon galloping over the hill and dale, the look of pain still on his handsome face, and a fiercer pain still tugging at his quivering heart-strings.

"Oh, but to recall one hour of the past," he muttered between his set teeth. "What would I not give?"

He drew rein at last before a small white gate, dismounted, fastened his horse to a stake, and entering the grass-grown yard, knocked at the door of a small frame house, surrounded by trees, and almost covered with bare vines, which in summer blossomed bounteously.

An old woman, neat and quiet in appearance, answered his knock, and expressing no surprise at seeing him, led the way into a room to the right, where a little girl of about five years of age sat on the floor playing with some blocks. She was a beautiful child, with curly, golden hair, eyes blue as gentians, and regular features. She sprang up as Ernest entered and ran to him, her face dimpling with smiles.

He took her into his arms and kissed and caressed her, stroking her hair tenderly; and yet his face retained its sad, pained look.

He remained until she fell asleep at last, wearied with play, and then, with a few words to the old woman respecting her charge, he rode away again. He had gone nearly half way home when an incident occurred which he could well have dispensed with in his present frame of mind. A carriage came bowling along the road, and as it met him, the driver, at a signal from some one inside, pulled up with a jerk. A young lady with dark, glowing eyes, rippling chestnut hair, lips like a pomegranate, and the dark, rich complexion of a Spaniard, leaned out of the window.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Trevors," she exclaimed. "Have you been to Larchmere?"

"No," he answered. "And it is as well since you were away."

"Come on Wednesday," she said. "We are to have some target shooting."

Ernest Trevors hesitated.

"I must not promise," he said, at length. "I may go to the city to-morrow."

"Can't the visit to the city wait?" she earnestly pleaded.

He smiled, trying to look gay

"I will see," he said, and lifted his hat gracefully with one gloved hand, as the driver touched up his horses and the carriage passed by.

"I hope he will come," said the young girl, as she sank back in her seat.

"He will not," responded the other occupant of the carriage, a lady some years older. "You need not expect him. He has not the slightest intention of coming, and you deceive yourself if you think he cares one iota for you, Blanche. He is not a marrying man."

Blanche Graves flushed painfully.

"I hope I do not appear to court him, Augusta," she said, haughtily.

Her sister laughed harshly.

"I don't wonder you desire to marry," she said. "Of course it isn't pleasant for you to be dependent upon your brother-in-law's charity."

The tears started to Blanche's eyes.

"You say very cruel things to me, Augusta," she said. "If it was not for Willoughby I would leave to-day to earn a living for myself."

"Better marry."

"I would marry no man unless I loved him," said Blanche.

"Pshaw! You are too poor for such foolish notions; and you are simply wasting time in waiting for Ernest Trevors to propose to you; he'll never do it, you may depend on that."

Blanche made no reply, and the rest of the drive to Larchmere was passed in silence.

But Blanche's thoughts were very bitter. Kind as Willoughby Witherell was to her, and little as he made her feel her dependence upon his bounty, there were times when it almost drove her mad to think of it.

As Augusta had predicted, the target-shooters on the following Wednesday did not include Ernest Trevors. Blanche had received a note from him very early in the day, saying that his visit to the city prevented his being present; and she tried to hide her disappointment as best she could, wondering that he should be so changed since that happy night at Mrs. Bray's, when he had scarcely left her side. And now—she could but acknowledge to herself the bitter truth—he avoided her.

Ernest, on his arrival in the city, went straight to a hotel. He was restless and unhappy, and felt glad, when, on entering the dining-hall, he met one of his college friends.

"Sydney Hopper!" he said. "This is an unexpected pleasure."

Sydney, a great, hearty, jovial fellow, wrung Ernest's hand with every symptom of joy.

"I haven't set eyes on you since we left college five years ago," he said. "When you were so immensely taken with that lovely little dancer at the Variety."

Ernest started and turned quite pale.

"Tell me what has become of all the fellows we used to know," he said.

They talked after dinner for a couple of hours, and then Sydney proposed an adjournment to the theatre.

"There's an immense thing at the B——," he remarked, "A spectacular drama, with a lot of very pretty girls. I haven't seen it, but a fellow I know told me it was worth going to."

"I haven't been inside a theatre since I left college," said Ernest.

"All the more reason why you should go now," rejoined Sydney, in a bantering tone. "You were one of the best patrons the Variety ever had, and you can't have lost all taste for such amusement. Why, you used to be wretched if you couldn't get to see that fraud, pretty little Sibylla, about every night."

"Well, let's be off, if we are going," said Ernest, starting up. "Anything is better than sitting here recalling the follies of one's youth."

The theatre was packed. Pit, parquet, and gallery were full, and it was with some difficulty that Ernest and Sydney got seats. Every eye was fixed eagerly on the stage as the curtain rose upon a spectacular drama on a very brilliant scale. The first scene presented was a mermaid's cave where half a dozen pretty mermaids, golden, glittering and scaly, danced and sang perpetually in the midst of imitation coral, picturesque recks studded with sham brilliants, and seafoam made of green tarletan. They sang of their queen who was supposed to be sleeping in one of the recesses of the cave. There was a little ripple of excitement as the queen herself came floating forward, more golden glittering, and scaly than her sisters, her yellow hair looped with seaweed, her fair rouged face all smiles, her rosebud mouth pouring forth liquid melody.

"By heavens!" whispered Sydney, "it's our little Sibylla! Who'd have thought she'd ever risen to this?"

Ernest Trevors did not answer. He had grown deadly pale, and was trembling in every limb. But Sydney was too deeply engrossed with the pretty actress to observe his friend's agitation.

The strange look in Ernest Trevors' eyes, the pallor which had overspread his face on Sibylla's entrance upon the stage did not leave it even when the play was over, and the dainty queen of the mermaids has ascended out of sight by means of a sea shell and some coral ropes.

He did not sleep all that night. He sat at the window of his room, looking out on the night, with that old cry ever on his lips:

"Oh, but to recall one hour of the past."

The next night he was again a witness to the spectacular drama, his eyes riveted on the queen of the mermaids from first to last, and he trembled a little with sudden fear as he saw her ascend by the coral ropes, kissing her hand to the audience as she rocked lightly in the pink shell.

The following night he was there again. A very strange fascination must that drama have held for him! His mother wondered at his long stay, and wrote, urging his return; but leave he could not so long as the spell of the mermaid queen was upon him.

It was the last night the drama was to be presented. The theatre was packed, as usual, and the golden-haired queen sang and danced her best almost to the end. But when she came on for the last act she appeared excited, and her face was flushed. Ernest knew at once—perhaps he had good cause to know—that the change was due to brandy; and he shrank back in disgust as she came dancing forward, poising herself on the toes of her tiny slippers and twirling around like a sprite.

About her danced her golden, glittering sisters, and all united in a final burst of song as the queen sprang into her tiny sea-shell, and the coral ropes whirled her through the air. She leaned out, kissing her hand as she was about to disappear, and then—no one ever knew just how it happened—but the shell tilted forward, there was a wild skriek from the little dancer, a shout from the men at the wings, and a little heap of gold and silver tinsel, white tarletan and yellow hair lay on the stage.

Ernest was almost the first beside her, and he pushed away the men who would have raised her, and took her into his own arms.

"Stand back!" he said. "Do not touch her."

"What's she to you?" cried the manager, rushing forward.

"She is my wife," was the answer, and none who looked at his white, set face and burning eyes doubted his statement.

She lived only three hours, and was unconscious to the last. She did not know who sat beside her, divinest pity in his heart; who smoothed her yellow hair damp with death's dews. Perhaps it was as well, for between her and this man with the set, white face and burning eyes had been deadliest hatred for five long years.

* * * * * *

"Mother," said Ernest Trevors, a week later, as he entered the library where she sat alone, "I want to ask a favor of you. I want to bring a child here. Will you care for her? She has no mother."

"Whose child?" asked Mrs. Trevors in surprise.

"Mine, mother."

"Yours?" Mrs. Trevors could say no more, for astonishment. She thought her son must have gone mad.

"Let me tell you about it, mother. It has been a terrible secret for me to keep. When at college I became infatuated with a variety actress, who was very beautiful. I married her. It was not long before I bitterly repented of my rash act, for I discovered her true character. She was coarse, ill-bred, unprincipled, and drank, often to excess. I dared not tell my secret to any one. I could not bring her home to disgrace us all; so I paid her to let me go free, and to give me our child. I could have had a divorce—Heaven knows there was cause enough—but I would not drag my father's name through the mud of a divorce court. But my burden is lifted forever; Sibylla is dead, and I do want to acknowledge my child."

Mrs. Trevors rose, and going close to her son, put her arms about him and drew his head to her breast.

"My poor Ernest," she said, "my poor boy! I understand now many things that have been a mystery to me."

The announcement that Ernest Trevors had been married early in life greatly startled the community in which he lived. But none save his mother knew who or what his wife had been, or when her death had taken place. The secret of poor Sibylla's stained life was well kept. But a year later the sad story was told to Blanche Graves, who, lifting her sweet face to her lover, when he had finished, let him read in her eyes her pity and love for him.

The Seven Bibles of the World.

The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos.

Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries before Christ.

The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century.

The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to the Christian bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century before Christ.

The Pitikes of the Buddhists contain sublime morals and pure aspirations, but their author died in the sixth century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in the Bible.

The Koran is the most recent of the seven bibles and not older than the seventh century of the Christian era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud, and the gospel of St. Barnabas.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the "Five Kings," king meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in place. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century before Christ.

Derby Hats a Nuisance.

"I wish you'd tell me of anything in the world," said the young man that boards on South Division street, "that is worse than the stiff brimmed hats worn by the men of this generation.

"What fault have you to find with the stiff hat?" asked the Arounder.

"Well, there is one fault that outvillainies all the rest, and that is the difficulty a fellow with a stiff brimmed hat on encounters in trying to kiss a girl. You make a sally, and when within two inches of the goal your hat brim strikes Clarissa on the forehead and stops you. Nine times out of ten your hat is knocked off and falls on the porch with a great racket, which makes you ridiculous. A fellow that has been caught so once or twice always takes care to set his hat on the back of his head before trying to kiss a girl, and then he has some chance. When a girl sees her companion push his hat to the back of his head she needs to be on her guard. He is bent on mischief."

Defense of Shop Girls.

A New York girl writes in defense of shop girls. She says: "Into every good shop in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street I went, and asked anywhere from one to 500 questions. Everything I saw I asked about, and about a good many things I did not see. Of every conceivable thing sold by the yard I begged samples. 'How much is this; twenty-five cents, did you say? That's a good deal, is it not? Will it wash? Have you any finer? Do you expect to have any? Will it be the same color? These aren't the new shades, are they? and so on, and at the end the old familiar 'Will you give me a sample, please, of these four? This was the test: Seven hours of solid interrogation points. The result was not one single, solitary, impertinent answer.'

—Many of the new parasols of silk or satin are lined with Pompadour foulard silk, with lace or net puffed or fluted on the outside. Other styles are of moire, bordered with white satin bands and white lace. These are especially designed for garden parties, coaching, the races, and like occasions, but not for promenade.

THE NEGROES OF THE WOODS.

Wild Life Led by the Africans of Dutch Guiana—A Strange People.

Some native Africans were taken to Panama a while ago to join the thousands of laborers on the canal. These negroes, says the New York *Sun*, became involved early last month in a row with other canal-diggers, and, after a fight with knives and stones, many of the black men ran off into the woods. The Panama newspapers say that they threw away their clothing, abandoned themselves completely to barbarism and lawlessness, and at last accounts the Government had sent a force to repress this outbreak of African slavery.

These negroes evidently prefer the rude enjoyments of Africa, and the lives of comparative idleness they led there to handling picks and shovels in the great ditch. They will hardly be permitted to found a savage community on the isthmus, but if they were removed about 1,800 miles down the Atlantic coast they would find congenial society in the forests of Dutch Guiana, where thousands of their own race have reproduced in the Western Hemisphere the customs and characterists of savage Africa.

On any good map of South America may be found in Dutch Guiana the names of a number of savage tribes inhabiting the wooded and hilly uplands of the interior. Among them the Aukan, Saramacca, Bekoe, and Bonis are full-blooded negroes, many of whose ancestors were brought to America three centuries ago in slave-ships to labor on the coast plantations of their Dutch masters. Terribly maltreated in the early days of the colony, many of them took refuge in the almost inaccessible solitudes of the forests. Now and then they found means to tempt their friends still in bondage to join them in the mountain valleys. The bondsmen played a sorry joke upon their masters in 1712, when Admiral Cassard attacked the Dutch settlement, and hundreds of slaves were hurried into the interior for concealment. Peace soon came, but there were few negroes to return to the coast, for they preferred wild life with their friends near the head waters of the rivers of Guiana to drudging their lives away on coffee and tobacco plantations. So the numbers of self-released Africans gradually increased, and their descendants have lived ever since as distinct from the Indians around them as from the whites of the coast. They have apparently not grown in numbers for many years, but there are now about 8,000 of them, and they are known as the negroes of the woods.

Their story is perhaps unique in the history of human migration. It is a story of wild savages transported across a wide sea to a new world, where they regained control of their persons and activities and reproduced amid new surroundings the habitation and customs of their native country. Dim tradition alone has faintly preserved the memory of their fatherland, but none the less have they turned a bit of tropical America into a semblance of the negro's native home. Jet-black in color, prognathous and thick-lipped, they have preserved the pure negro type, have shown little aptitude for improvement, and are very low in the social scale. Like many an African missionary, who has fruitlessly toiled his life away, the Moravian brethren have labored for years among the negroes of the woods with little apparent result. In all essentials they live to-day like those negroes of the west coast of Africa who have had considerable contact with the white race.

Their rectangular huts of wood and thatch, built along the water courses, are almost exact counterparts of those that are found on the lower Congo and among some tribes of the Ogowa River. Like the great Pahouin tribe of the French Congo, they divide their huts by thin partitions into two compartments, one of which they use for sleeping and the other for culinary purposes. Like many African tribes they twist their wool into many little braids, wear arm and leg ornaments of copper, brass and iron, and adorn their necks with strings of beads or the teeth of wild animals. Like the equatorial African they tattoo their bodies without the adjunct of color, which is not uncommon among the Indians, but is practiced in Africa by only a few tribes, like the Pahouin. In their villages they are generally naked, and they wear cotton coverings only when they visit the white settlements, where their scant attire of ornaments and paint would not be tolerated. They have abandoned their native custom of sleeping on the ground for the Indian hammock, which they weave out of fibres.

White men very rarely visit these Africans of the forests, chiefly, perhaps, because their streams, which, flowing to the sea, are the only highways into the interior, are very difficult of ascent. The negroes dislike to mingle with the whites, and they never leave their savage home except when the need of rum and ammunition drives them to the settlements. Then the lazy men, who usually engage in no toil except fishing and the chase, cut down a few trees, skillfully fashion the trunks into canoes, and float them down the creeks and rivers to sell them at the towns. Oftener still they make little rafts of valuable varieties of timber and invest the proceeds in powder and ball, beads, and bad liquor. Tonka beans also eke out their trade resources.

These four groups of blacks, like kindred tribes in Africa, are ruled by kinglets, and some of them take their names from chiefs who led them in the wars the Dutch long waged upon their escaped slaves, only with the result of driving them further into the woods. They live chiefly upon vegetable food, which the women raise and prepare. They make no pottery, not being descended from tribes in Africa that are skilled in this art. Calabashes made of gourds are the receptacles for their rice and cassava. The fact is especially noteworthy that these negroes of the woods are more buoyant in spirit than their kindred who for generations have continued to toil on the coast plantations. They are all of the same origin, and they afford another proof of the fact that man can far better perpetuate his best physical and mental qualities in a state of savagism than under conditions where he is simply condemned to a hopeless life of unrequited drudgery.

HORSE NOTES.

—The Suburban handicap will be run on June 14.

—Hanover has been doing regular work and is sound.

—The b. g. Mikado, 2.20¾, will be in Budd Doble's stable this year.

—Wash Woodruff has the b, g. Brandy Boy (2.20½) at Belmont Course.

—Peter Foy's mare Palm Leaf has foaled a bay colt by Santa Claus, 2.17½.

—A full brother to the great Foxhall was foaled at Woodburn on April 16.

—Robert Steel has sold the br. g. Hepburn, 8 years old, by Harold, to William Disston.

—Peter V. Johnson has taken his string of trotters from Marhall, Mich., to Chicago.

—Lizzie M., 2.20¼, dropped a filly foal on April 26th to Epaulet. It has been named Rebecca S.

—C. N. Payne has found a mate for his great little trotter David L., 2.19½, in the 14-hand mare Little Gyps.

—The ch. m. Sapphire, by Jay Gould, out of Lucy, has been shipped to Palo Alto, to be bred to Electioneer.

—Macbeth II's great form at Memphis points to him as a very formidable candidate for the Kentucky Derby.

—The Monmouth County Fair Association will hold its fall meeting at Freehold, N. J., September 25 to 27.

—It has been reported from Cleveland that Patron will be put in training in July, and will be ready for business in September.

—Ed. Corrigan's colt Windom, which has been recently backed to a considerable extent for the Kentucky Derby, has pulled up lame.

—J. B. Haggin will probably gradually retire from the turf. It is his intention to breed thoroughbreds instead of running them.

—There has been quite a plunge on Masterpiece for the City handicap. The Bard has recently received support for the Brooklyn.

—William M. Singerly's bay mare Edith dropped a colt on Friday April 27th, by Fayette Wilkes, at Ashland Park, Kentucky.

—J. I. Case says he would like to match Brown against Chimes, three in five. Washington Park track, Chicago, in August, for $1000 a side or more.

—A special from Lexington states that Gallifet went a mile on the morning of the 22d of April in 1.46, with his shoes, ridden by Andy McCarthy.

—The Oxford Chester County Agricultural Society will hang up $500 at its spring meeting, on June 7 and 8. The races are for the 3 minute, 2.40, 2.20 and 2.34 classes.

—J. M. Brown & Co., are reported to have refused from Campbell & Hankins an offer of $4500 for Monita Hardy, a 2 year old, by King Ban, out of Buff and Blue by War Dance.

—The black horse Ozark, owned by Dr. Lamphier, of East Saginaw, Mich., was accidentally killed recently by a pitchfork entering his groin, death having resulted in a few hours.

—A. Kilgore, of Flemington, N. J., purchased on the 27th of William Disston the black mare Dolly Star, foaled 1883, by Starlight, dam Pocahontas, by Strideaway. Price $700.

—The bill prohibiting racing in New Jersey during the months of December, January, February and March, which passed the Legislature, has become a law by reason of the Governor not vetoing it.

—The Belle Meade Stud recently lost the brood-mare Blondina, who died in foaling a bay filly by Iroquois. She was a chestnut, foaled in 1877, by Bonnie Scotland, from Blondin by Commodore.

—Jockey Garrison weighed 128 pounds when he arrived in California, and but 108 upon his departure after a sojourn of six weeks, and that without the attendant ills he invariably suffers from under like conditions at the East.

—Dexter was the second horse to beat 2.20, a point that has now been reached by five 3 year olds. He lived until forty-one horses made records below his record of 2.17¼. He also survived every horse that ever started against him in a race.

—The bill which has been passed by Congress prohibiting the making of books or selling of pools in Washington city or Georgetown on the result of ball games or races of any kind does not interfere with betting on races at the Ivy City track.

—Ed Bither has been jogging Jay-Eye-See for two weeks. Bither also has James G., 2.20½; Brown, 2.34, at 2 years old; Victoria Wilkes, 2.40¾, at 2 years old; a 2 year old out of a Dictator mare, and Hattie K., by Phallas, out of Dutch Girl, 2.27¾.

—All owners of trotters should read the Detroit trotting programme and see whether they have a horse for some one of the very liberal purses offered by that generous association. It offers $33,000, no purse less than $2000.

—The brown stallion Star Duroc, record 2.25¾, by Messenger Duroc, dam the Lorillard mare by Seely's American Star, recently purchased at the Kellogg sale, New York, will be placed at the head of the Elkton Stock Farm, Elkton, Md.

—The horses owned by the late Roscoe Conkling were sold at auction at New York April 27th. Maggie, Mr. Conkling's favorite road mare, was bid in by William Laimbeer for $1250. The team Lyman (2.25) and Jerry were split, the former going to Ernest Gabler for $1250, and the latter to Arthur J. Heaney for $1550.

—It is possible, may be probable, that there will not be any bookmaking at the Louisville meeting. Some time ago the Association of Western Bookmakers offered $26,000 for the betting privileges for the spring and fall meetings. Colonel Clark thought the sum too small and refused it, expecting to get a larger sum, somewhere in the neighborhood of $30,000.

FASHION NOTES.

—Gold and tinsel of every delicate gradation of color play their part, as well as every conceivable tint, so well blended that they cease to individually assert themselves, and yet simply produce one harmonious tone.

—White pilot cloth dresses, gold braided, with jockey cap to match, are in high fashion for morning wear and tennis at Fort Monroe, where the grass is green and velvet-like and the flowers are in bloom on every side.

—The new trimmings of this season take you away altogether from the every-day aspects of dress to the rich but subdued colorings of some gold grounded mosaic in an Italian palace, or a tassellated pavement of the ancient Roman times, or the delicate tracery of some old stained glass window. They are a delight, and they appeal to the innate sense of harmony which exists in every cultivated intelligence. When you examine them you wonder that so much ingenuity, so much time, patience and research can be brought to bear on anything so transitory as mere trimmings. If appropriated to clothing at all they seem best suited to the rich Oriental robes of some Eastern Sultana whose garments are heirlooms.

—According to the correspondent of *The Young Ladies' Journal* the tournure is really to grow smaller and beautifully less, and in a few months we shall not wear steels in our skirts. At present two or three are worn, but are so supple as to be scarcely perceptible. In the upper part of the skirt a small cushion or other improver is placed to bear the weight of the draperies. This may be continued for some time, but soon it will be all that grim fashion will allow us.

—The laces this year are neither ecru nor yellow, but just tea-tinted—a soft and becoming tone. Point de Genes is one of the most useful kind of laces for ladies and children's dresses in white and tea-color, with a bobbin edge, worked on a net foundation. Point d'Irelande is a term applied to a firm, serviceable lace, which certainly does not come from the Emerald Isle. Valenciennes is cheaper and finer in quality. Blonde and silk laces are used, and a white lace in Chantilly patterns is as pretty and durable as the black.

—In evening dress velvet bodices of nearly every shade, are worn over skirts of lace, tulle, silk net, embroidered India muslin or crepe lisse. Many of these are cut V-shape front and back, with a drapery of lace or net over the shoulders, and effective toilets show bows and ends of velvet ribbon to match, set among the draperies of the skirt or arranged in bands to simulate stripes. The square openings in fulldress bodices, instead of being simply finished at the edges, are now draped with folds of crepe lisse or silk gauze, arranged to resemble a fichu or bertha. This gives a quaint and picturesque effect to an otherwise plain corsage.

—Few bodices are made quite plain. Almost all are made with some sort of plastron. Sometime the front of the bodice is made of two different materials. For instance, a dress of verbena—red faille and damasse silk of a different shade—but the right side of the bodice open shawl fashion, and draped, crossing over to the left side, which is of the damasse silk stretched perfectly plain; in the opening a plastron of rose-colored crape, with a puffing round the neck, and at the back a high collar. In other models the bodice is trimmed on one side only with a passementerie ornament or embroidery pattern.

—Draperies are being more and more simplified. Of course, there are still a number of arrangements with draperies, revers and quillings; otherwise all dresses would be alike. Some of the best dressed women, however, have completely given up all such things and adopted and wear perfectly plain dresses of different styles. Now it is a redingote in the princess shape in front, with an ample skirt put on in gathers at the back of the waist. Now it is a redingote not in the princess shape, but with the whole skirt cut apart and put on again all around the waist. The dress we are going to describe is of the latter style. It is of a sort of thin fancy woolen material, gray speckled with white. The first skirt, which is placed over a foundation skirt of silk, is slightly gathered. The bodice has a short round basque. It is open in front, with double revers over a plastron of gray Pekin silk speckled with red. The collar is very high and covered with handsome steel galloons. The fronts are ample below the revers, and the fullness is gathered together under each by the antique claps in gold and silver, in the style of those worn by the Arlesian girls to fasten their mantles. As to the tunic, it is put on full over the right side, to the edge of the bodice, forming a pointed lappel, which is looped up and draped at the back of the hip. On the left side there is a wide redingote lappel, put on plain and forming part of the back piece of the tunic; this lappel is put on like the rest; at the edge of the bodice, in flat, wide pieces.

—Washing dresses are to be worn greatly this year, if the prophets be right that this is to be a hot summer, and the chief desideratum is that they should be of such a nature as to last a long time without washing. Many new trimmings give this desirable result. For example, the mauresque worked in buttonhole stitch on a thick ground, in just the patterns of a certain kind of Venetian point, and a new oatmeal cloth galloon, worked in many colored silks; but these sink into insignificance beside some openworked straight edged galloons, which have been introduced with the cotton embroidery; gold, silver, red and blue tinsel threads giving a wonderful effect, with but little work. They are made outside Paris on Swiss looms, and are used round skirts and as panels. It is the shot effects introduced into all the range of trimmings that exactly match the new materials and give so much importance to them

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Centre Hall, Pa. Thurs, May 10, 1888.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

1888.
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Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley.
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
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Worth twp		Aaron Fahr.
Union twp		

William F. Reber, Secretary. Aaron Williams, Chairman

THE COST OF BEING SAVED.

A Chicago mathematician of an inquiring mind has just completed a curious table, the data of which is taken from the reports of the various missionary societies of that city, as to the actual cost in dollars and cents that is necessary to convert each individual heathen to Christianity, whether he be Chicago born or otherwise. He figures that to "gather in" an ordinary Illinois pagan is worth as high as $394.23. For example, to make a good Methodist of him costs $25. To induce the same man to become a Baptist $30 must be spent. Congregationalists come at $45. To persuade him to be a Presbyterian is worth $60; to be Episcopalian $300, while before he joins the Lutheran or Catholic Church $300 must be expended. Outside nations, of course, have different prices To make an African a Christian is worth $14; an Italian, $42; a Spaniard, $55, and an East Indian, $60. Japanese, Chinese and Jews cannot be brought to a proper way of thinking under $80, $100 and for the latter race $2,800. From these estimates it would seem that conversion is an expensive material, after all, and perhaps Mahomet may have had some such figures in his mind when he adopted his famous plan of conversion with the sword. At any rate, it was a much cheaper proceeding, whatever may be said of its morality.

NEW MINERS' HOSPITALS.

In pursuance of the act of July 14, 1887 providing for the selection of sites and the erection of state hospitals thereon for injured persons, to be located within the bituminus and semi-bituminus coal regions of Pennsylvania, Governor Beaver to-day appointed the following commission: Fourth District, David Cameron, Wellsboro; Sixth District, H. D. Tate, Bedford; Third District, John J. Spearman, Sharon; Second and Fifth Districts, J. M. Ried, Dunbar; Eighth District, James P. Coburn, Aaronsburg; First and Seventh Districts, Henry Warner, Hoboken.

The law provides that these commissioners shall, within four months after the date of their appointment, select tracts of land of suitable area and character for the erection of the hospitals.

August Ziegle, a German aged 50 years, committed suicide by hanging near Lynnport, a station on the Berks and Lehigh railroad. His body was found dangling from the rafters of the barn by the wife of Daniel Schroer with whom he lived. A few days before he confessed to Mrs. Schroer of having murdered a man three or four years ago The murder was committed between New York and Philadelphia. He said he watched a man going from work on pay day. Knocking him down with a club he cut his throat, then robbed him of $50 and threw the body in the river, and then escaped. He explained a recent visit to New York by saying that the crime preyed so heavily on his mind that he was forced to go to the very spot where he killed the man, and it seemed to him that he could not leave the spot. He, however, returned, but in a melancholy state of mind, and hoped to unburden his soul by confessing the crime. The confession brought him no relief, and he determined on suicide. Last August Ziegle inherited $1,000, $600 of which he invested in a small farm.

Mr. Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, has one of the finest collections of Bibles in this country, surpassed by none unless it be the Lenox Library. Among others, he has Wycklyff's and the Bishop Bibles, and those strange examples of errors in printing known as the "Wicked," the "Vinegar" and the "Breeches" Bibles.

Gunther is well "booked" on Bibles, now is he as well booked as to what is in them, that's the question.

SPRING OPENING

AT

S.&A.LOEB

BELLEFONTE. - Pa,

New Goods!

The Spring and Summer Seasons will soon be here and we are glad that we can announce to our many friends that we have a larger and finer stock than ever. New Stock in every Department.

CARPETS!

If you want to buya new Carpet this Spring, come and see our immense line which we are selling at lowest prices. We have all grades.

-:-Clothing-:-

Our reputation in Centre County for selling only the best grade of clothing is an established fact. We never handle immitations or shoddy and our customers know what they buy. Have new stock and all the late styles in Clothing.

-Dry Goods-

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to our Dry Goods Department. Our Stock comprises the new styles and latest novelties in cloths for Spring and Summer wear.

S.&A.LOEB

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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Winter term opens January 11, 1888; spring term, April 5th, 1888. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 20, 1887.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 56 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 50 a m
" arr at	Erie		3 58 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train,		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" arrives	Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACM leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 45 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A M	A M	STATIONS.	A M	P M	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 25
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

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When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. Warren, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.

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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 81un
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FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.
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NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
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The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

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Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
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I have opened a Shoemaker Shop in Deininger's building, above Harper and Kreamer's Store, and am prepared to attend to all kinds of work pertaining to my trade. Work attended to PROMPTLY. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

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Highest cash market prices will be paid for all kinds of hides by Aaron Harter, at Centre Hall station. tf.

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Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNseated lands for taxes for 1886 and 1887.—Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in the county of Centre for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 1888, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ac.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
BENNER TOWNSHIP.			
133		Johnson, Thomas	$ 8 80
350		Johnson, James	23 09
121		Johnson, Ellenor	8 00
130		Smith, John	8 58
100		Unknown	4 40
BOGGS TOWNSHIP.			
397	145	Carscadden, D	43 57
433	163	Harvey, Jonathan	19 06
431	40	Hood, Moses	18 94
146		Hacker & Lucas	16 07
BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.			
433	153	Barrow, John, Jr	16 67
433	153	Brady, William	19 29
433	153	Brady John	19 27
140	22	Cox, Paul	30 80
433	165	Dallas, Alexander, J	19 27
429		Davidson, William	19 09
408	95	Davidson, James	18 16
404		Davidson, John, Jr	17 97
448		Davidson Robert	19 94
433	163	Davidson, Wm. Jr	16 67
433	163	Ewing, William	16 67
433	165	Ewing, James S	16 67
433	163	Ewing, John	16 67
433	163	Ewing, Hannah	16 67
433	163	Ewing, Ann	16 67
433	163	Ewing, John, Jr	16 67
433	163	Ewing, Samuel	16 67
433	163	Fox, Samuel M	16 67
433	163	Fullerton Alexander	19 27
433	163	Gray, Robert	16 67
433	163	Gray, William	16 67
433	163	Graves, Alexander	16 67
433	163	Grant, Thomas	16 67
433	163	Hall, Charles	16 67
433	163	Hall, Washington	16 67
3-2	100	Hall, Sarah	16 67
420	144	Hall, Samuel C	16 67
419	140	Hall, John E	16 67
433	163	Hall, Henry	16 67
433	163	Hall, George W	16 67
433	163	Hall, Nancy	16 67
433	163	Hamilton, Thomas	19 27
140		Harris, Henry	55 49
433	163	Jackson, Jeremiah	16 67
424	128	Johnson, Francis	16 32
415		Levy Nathaniel	239 67
200		Miller, William	7 70
433	153	Morris, Joseph	16 36
216	163	Parker, Jeremiah	8 30
433	163	Reese, Daniel	16 67
433	163	Reese, Thomas	16 67
22		Stewart, Walter	16 94
415		Tallman Sarah M	16 00
415		Thomas, Joseph	16 00
40		Unknown	1 54
141½		of Vaugn, John	54 29
204		Withington, Martin	7 85
410	151	Wallace, Joseph	15 79
410	151	Wallace, William	18 25
411		Warton, Thomas P	15 80
123		Wheeler, Henry	4 54
433	163	Wilson, Bird	16 67
415		Boyd, John	15 99
433	163	Brady, Robert	16 67
433	163	Brady, John	16 67
433	163	Brady, W	19 27
415		James, Black	15 99
433	163	Cook, William	19 27
433	163	Cownden, John	19 27
433	163	Dewart, William	16 67
433	163	Dewart, John	16 67
433	163	Donnelly, Henry	16 67
433	163	Gray, Robert	16 67
433	163	Gray, William	16 67
433	163	Grant, Thomas	19 27
433	163	Goblin, Charles	16 67
433	163	Hensel, John	12 31
433	163	Kidd, John	16 67
433	163	Lyon, John	19 27
433	153	Shaffer, Henry	19 27
433	163	Towers, James	16 67
415		Wallace, Joseph S	16 00
415		Weitzel, John	18 48
COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.			
147		Johnson, Ross	4 18
250		Johnson, Thomas	9 50
CURTIN TOWNSHIP.			
50		Brooks, Jesse	8 50
119		Carscadden, D	12 75
337		Coats, Lindley	28 65
200	120	Carscadden, D	17 00
209		DeHaven, Peter	17 68
114		Evans, Cadwalader	9 69
311		Evans, Cadwalader	26 44
415		Elliott, William	52 93
415		Eddy, Esther	39 53
450		Gilbert William	35 39
60		Hollowell, Edd	2 55
203		Irwin, James	17 26
291	80	Irwin, Robert	12 50
360¾		Kelso, Joseph	32 39
480		Kelso, Joseph	29 52
300		Leech, Matthew	1 08
207½		Lowns, Caleb	17 66
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	17 66
207½		Lowns, Caleb	17 66
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	17 66
70		Mason, John S	5 93
196		Miller, James	15 36
415		Waln, Jacob	51 00
160		Willis, Jonathan	12 75
415		Wister, Casper	39 53
432	163	White, James	36 81
FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.			
100		Burchfield, William	6 00
29	48	Bates, Daniel	2 91
100		Oliver, James	8 00
GREGG TOWNSHIP.			
330		McDowell Alexander	6 04
52		Unknown	95
11		Unknown	1 87
106	126	Hahn, William	7 30
HAINES TOWNSHIP.			
344	16	Bolinder, John	6 21
338	60	Bolinder, Henry	6 10
325	60	Bolinder, Fred	5 84
313	60	Bolinder, Adam	5 64
121		Barr, Thomas	2 16
125		Barr, James	2 25
129		Barr, Mary	2 33
405		Gratz, Simon	7 29
133		Links, Mary	2 41
10		Levy Aaron	20
228	150	Mosby, William	4 11
173		McElroth, Robert	3 13
327		Metzgar, Daniel	5 88
80		Metz, John	1 44
300	60	Swineford, Albright	5 39
170	70	Stover & Wolf	3 08
400		Snyder, Simon	3 60
200		Snyder, Catharine	3 60
200		Snyder, Catharine	3 60
25	139	Weiss, John and Sol Neidigh	46
HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.			
25		Carr, John	6 75
216		Lamborn, Josiah	34 02
54		Shear, Isaac	2 41
24		Unknown	2 70
63	89	Unknown	5 68
67	76	Unknown	4 50
150		Unknown	33 75
HARRIS TOWNSHIP.			
196		Fisher, J. C	3 13
400		Patterson, Robert	6 40
400		Reed, James	3 20
HOWARD TOWNSHIP.			
25		Graysburg, Joseph	2 26
25		Graysburg, Joseph	2 26
156	92	Harris, James D	6 12
HUSTON TOWNSHIP.			
120		Kuhn, Adam	11 28
150		Kuhn, ——	12 70
102		Williams, ——	9 58
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
406	120	Benham, Ebenezer	16 99
305	120	Dunwoodey, John	12 77
80		Gorrell, William	2 68
166		Hays, Robert and James	16 70
175		Hays, William	2 95
87½		Hays, William	1 47
175		Hess, George D	6 33
309	3	Irwin, Robert	20 72
398	80	Irwin, Robert	26 67
310		Jackson, Jeremiah	10 30
200		Krouse, Daniel	6 70
180		Lytle, Peter	3 35
60		Nestlerode, Christ	2 02
100		Potter, John	8 39
175		Quigley, James A	5 68
406	120	Stephenson, Peter	13 61
349		Smith, Christian	11 69
298	32	Scott, William	19 06
MARION TOWNSHIP.			
50		Allison, William	72
31		Decker, Adam	1 14
19	120	Lamb, David	2 57
17		Lewis, Thomas	2 43
37	100	McKinney, David	6 53
70		Rohrer, Christ	11 97
80		Unknown	3 42
60		Yarger, Simon	2 57
60		Yarger, Simon	2 57
200		Unknown	57 00
200		Unknown	2 85
100		Unknown	1 43
6		Unknown	1 28
MILES TOWNSHIP.			
250		Brady, William	3 14
250		Cooper, William	3 14
200		Deering, Christopher	3 15
50		Mail, Charles	86
320		Ketts, George	5 28
400		Lake Richard	6 60
402	134	Miles, William	6 77
425		Norton, Samuel	7 01
324		Parker, Richard	5 35
324		Parker, Jeremiah	5 35
58		Parker, William	97
26		Parker, William	44
297		Siegfried, Jacob	3 42
425		Toland, Henry	701
125		Wharton Moore	2 06
425		Williams, David	7 01
158		Young, Benjamin	2 62
PATTON TOWNSHIP.			
32		Delhi, Nicholas	5 60
PENN TOWNSHIP.			
150		Armstrong, James	6 15
150	10	Cowden, John	6 15
112	10	Cowden, John	4 02
150		Hamilton, Thomas	6 15
150		Hepburn, James	6 15
116	31	Hepburn, James	4 22
150		Kennedy, John	6 15
108	131	Kennedy, John	3 75
150	131	Kennecy, James	6 15
104	89	Kennedy, Andrew	3 75
113	8	Kennedy, James	3 91
200		Lyon, Robert	8 20
200		Lyon, Ezekiel	8 20
200		Lyon, Benjamin	8 20
200		McCally, John	8 20
200		McCally, William	8 20
100		Montgomery, Daniel	4 10
100		Montgomery, William	4 10
POTTER TOWNSHIP.			
81	111	Cameron, Alexander	1 88
196		Fullmer, H. B	3 67
447		Parker, ——	6 28
70		Peck, Joseph	1 34
400		Smith, Daniel	7 50
90		Unknown	85
SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
50	46	Harris, James D	1 37
419		Johnson, John	9 66
100		McClure, William	14 90
216		McClure, William	14 87
81	62	Toole, Henry	5 52
14		Thornburg, Thomas	64
SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.			
433	153	Bayard, Andrew	21 01
287	80	Carscadden, D	13 94
200		Develing, Joseph	14 55
433		Eddy, George	21 01
433	163	Fisher, Samuel W	84 01
433	163	Fisher, James C	105 02
433	153	Greaves, Thomas	84 01
383		Hale, James T	84 01
50		Hale, James T	7 28
433		Linn, Samuel	21 01
400		Lewis, Lewis	19 40
400		Martin, Alexander	19 40
433		McMannus, James	21 01
433	153	Milliken, M. F	21 01
409		Mitchell, N. J	18 40
433	120	Misner, Luke	21 01
433		Morgan, Benjamin	21 01
189	28	Mitchell, William P	9 18
400		Martin, Alexander	19 40
433	153½	of Norris, J. P	21 01
433		Norton, Joseph	21 01
433	153	Parker, William	21 01
215		Rainey, Robert	10 50
433	153	Tallman, Benj. H	21 01
162		Tompkins, Joseph	7 86
433	153	Valentine, A. S	21 01
433	153	Wahn, Rebecca	21 01
433	163	Wahn, Phoebe	21 01
433	153	Wharton, Moore	21 01
433	153	Wharton, Elizabeth	21 01
415		Wharton, Sarah	20 65
433	151	1-12 of Wharton, Mary M	1 78
433	153	1-12 of Wharton, Mary M	1 78
415		Wahn, Richard	20 15
RUSH TOWNSHIP.			
374	153	Allison, Thomas	115 03
433	153	Allison, John	139 10
328		Allison, James	105 28
258		Allison, Andrew	101 65
360		Allison, A. and John Lelly	160 50
164	10	Allison, James	43 87
390	116	Arthur, Ann	13 38
52		Bauman, Joseph	8 35
433	153	Brickley, David	48 15
433	153	Brumbaugh, Peter	139 10
433	153	Britches, Isaac	23 17
40		Chestnut, Samuel	6 42
393		Chestnut, Samuel	63 09